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Editor and Proprietor.

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THE MADISONIAN.

STATE OF THE FINANCES AT THE CLOSE OF THE LAST ADMINISTRATION.

MR. BELL'S SPEECH ON THE SUBJECT.

Having done a little at this in our last, we have thought it worth while to notice Mr. Bell's speech by itself, as it is one of peculiar simplicity, perspicuity, comprehensiveness, and we think fairness. For these reasons we have judged it of sufficient importance to call attention to it separately, rather than to mix it up with other exhibits of the same class. Of course we cannot quote from it at length, as it occupies nine and a half column in the National Intelligencer. Our object is to present a condensed comprehensive view of the more forcible points.

Mr. Bell's aim was to show, not only what was necessary to be done, in existing circumstances, in reference to ways and means for 1841, but also for 1842, and that Congress was at that moment called upon to act with that view, in order to supersede the necessity of an extra session. This, we think, will be found to be a defensible and statesmanlike position. In the present state of the country and of the finances, it would certainly be very unstatesmanlike to overlook the fact, that some five millions of revenue are destined to be subtracted from '41 and '42 by the limitations of the Tariff of '32. Where is the substitute? In the present poverty of the Government, can the substitute be dispensed with?

It is a remarkable fact, that the advent of the present administration makes the second in our history, after the lapse of forty years, when the Government coming in has been obliged to depend on the financial provisions of political opponents. The exasperation of defeat in the present instance seems to have stirred up a temper among the leaders of the late dominant party, too well disposed to embarrass their successors in power, in all possible ways, and among the rest by leaving them without the means of carrying on the Government of the country. This, manifestly, is not very patriotic; nevertheless, it is very natural to the privacies of our nature in such circumstances, and the vice in this case seems to have got the better of the virtue.

As we cannot make room for all the statements by which Mr. Bell supports his conclusions (and we beg leave to say they appear to be very clearly and fully supported by a detail of all the appropriate component elements)—we will announce the result on his authority. He says, "There can scarcely be a doubt that the real deficiency in the Treasury during the present year, (1841) if the credit and justice of the Government be properly upheld, will not fall short of \$15,000,000."

And it is remarkable, that this result is made out from the late Secretary's (Mr. Woodbury's) own statements, thoroughly sifted, and separately and comprehensively considered. The only item on which a difference is made on the grounds of probability are those of future revenue in the expected receipts from customs and land sales, the first of which Mr. Woodbury put down at \$19,000,000, and the second at \$3,500,000 for 1841. Mr. Bell gives very satisfactory and convincing reasons to show, that the receipts from customs for this year cannot safely be relied upon for more than \$16,500,000, and those from lands for not over \$2,500,000. This was the aspect of things on the 20th of January last. Since that time events have occurred not only to justify this reduction, but to make it still greater.

All the other items are determinate in their nature, and furnished from Mr. Woodbury's own documents. Mr. Woodbury assumes, that the unapplied appropriations will be nearly or about the same at the close of 1841 as of 1840, that is, about \$10,000,000. The precise sum, at the end of 1840, is stated at \$10,411,027. But Mr. Bell says, "of the ten million and upwards of these balances which appear from the Treasury statements to have been outstanding at the close of 1840, the largest portion—in fact nearly all of them—were specifically chargeable upon the year 1840. From the same statement, it appears that upwards of six millions of dollars of the entire amount have been expended or applied to the service of the last year, but the payments therefor have not been demanded or made from the Treasury. They therefore continue to be a legal charge upon the present year till paid. They are mortgaged." Of the remainder of this ten millions and upwards, more than "three and a half millions remain to be expended or applied to the objects for which they were originally appropriated, and are as binding on the Executive to be thus applied, as though they were made a specific charge on 1841." All this is gathered from Mr. Woodbury's own official documents, and yet he takes

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FOR THE COUNTRY.

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WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1841.

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for granted, that these expended (mortgaged) and postponed balances, amounting to nine and a half of the ten millions, called outstanding at the end of 1840, will contribute so much towards outstanding balances at the end of 1841!

It would appear, that this loose and unconstitutional practice of having large outstanding balances lying over, and payments "staved off," has grown up within the last ten or twelve years. In reference to this new custom, unknown to our Constitution and laws, Mr. Bell remarks with great propriety and force:—"When Congress appropriates moneys, it is meant that they should be applied to the respective branches of the public service for which they were designed, as speedily as may be consistent with the nature and demands of the objects. The Executive, except in cases expressly provided, is vested with no discretion in the matter, and the assumption of it is an abuse of power. It is the exercise of a dispensing power. Executive influence and patronage are necessarily increased when authority is assumed to apply large sums of money, or not, at discretion, to objects and interests in which large bodies of men feel a personal concern."

This is a feature of the Jackson-Van Buren dynasty which has escaped observation, and one of pernicious, it might be momentous consequence, if the custom were tolerated. If, as we have seen, it gave to Mr. Woodbury, a cover for a false estimate of millions in regard to the future, it might, also, in certain circumstances, and for too long a period for public safety, be made a cover for a false reckoning of millions in regard to the past. At the close of 1836, the aggregate of the amount of unpaid and postponed balances was \$16,752,000; and at the end of 1837, it was \$14,157,000. From 1829 to 1840, the applied but unpaid balances had increased 100 per cent., and the unapplied or postponed balances had increased sixteen to one!

It is an ominous, not to say alarming, novelty in the practical operation of our Government for the last few years, that the administrative authorities have assumed the power to reduce or enlarge the expenditures within the year at discretion. The specific objects of the legislative authorities, in their appropriations, in so far as this practice obtains, are not regarded. A high moral, legal, and constitutional obligation is trampled under foot. Such a license, once confirmed by precedent and toleration, might open the door to the highest and most criminal acts of usurpation, as it might afford means sufficient even for the beginning of a war, domestic or foreign, and plunge the nation into a position as disastrous and as irremediable, as it would be unauthorized by any constitutional principle.

It is proper, however, to remark, that Mr. Bell, in his estimate, takes Mr. Woodbury on his own ground, and allows the whole account of applied but unpaid, and of unapplied or postponed balances, to be considered as outstanding at the close of 1841. He makes it, however, but \$6,000,000, while Mr. Woodbury puts it down as "a probability of conjecture" at \$10,000,000. This for political and popular effect, inasmuch as a help of \$4,000,000 in a Treasury report, falling on the right side, was a "pretty considerable" of an item. Foreseeing, however, that he would be brought up on this point, he has very discreetly suggested "that a greater proportion of outstanding appropriations at the end of the year 1840, may be expended in 1841, than will be left unexpended of the new charges imposed."

Here, then, in a single item, is a Treasury account capital of \$4,000,000 to trade upon for political and popular effect; so long as it may answer the purpose; and in a sly corner, is found a saving clause, to be used as a shield, in case of need, against an adversary. "Didn't I say so?" Yes, true, but you left the impression that the outstanding balances of '41 would be equal to those of '40, and based your announcements of the future wants of the Government upon this, as one of many similar items of calculation.

The great advantage of Mr. Bell's views of our late financial history, of our present financial position, and of our financial prospects, is, that he travels side by side with the late Secretary of the Treasury, takes his own materials, and shows that, properly represented, they must lead to widely different results from those which the ex-Secretary has announced. The field surveyed by Mr. Bell is too large to be gone over by us, and the points of interest too numerous to receive a particular notice in this place. The country will appreciate its obligations to those, who like Mr. Bell, have contributed to effect such lucid disentanglements of our financial affairs, to throw light upon such obscurity, and to prepare the way to bring order out of such a chaos.

It ought to suffice to say, if true—and the evidence is all tangible in Mr. Bell's speech—that he has proved to a demonstration, out of the materials furnished by the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, that "the real deficiency during the present year will not fall short of \$15,000,000," it being understood that the Treasury should never be permitted to approach nearer to a state of exhaustion than \$5,000,000, which, in the more prudent or less profligate period of Mr. Woodbury's administration of the finances, was his avowed doctrine, which he has never disclaimed, and which no prudent statesman would dare to disclaim.

It cannot, therefore, be denied—the members of the late administration, with Mr. Van Buren at their head, being witnesses, out of their own books—that they have left the present administration \$15,000,000 minus the necessities of the Government for 1841. This, indeed, may seem inconsistent with what they have published to the world. Nevertheless, it is proved.

Mr. Bell has also proved, with equal clearness and effect, that with all the pretensions and boasts of the late administration, in the matter of retrenchment, "vigorous retrenchment," they have never effected any, in the ordinary expenses of the Government, but rather increased

them. It all turns out like the boast of the President in his annual message of 1840, that the expenditures of 1839 were reduced six millions of dollars below those of 1838. And how? Simply by abridging the extravagant expenses of the Florida war, and refusing appropriations for roads, rivers, harbors, and national defenses.

This last topic, to wit, national defenses, the neglect of which, by a false and ruinous economy, is ably handled by Mr. Bell and others, we have treated at large in a former paper; and for other matter respecting the finances, we refer our readers to our paper of last Saturday.

FEDERALISM AND FEDERALISTS.

There seems to be a predestinated infatuation, a fatality in the Locofoco press; and being so, we need not be concerned, that they will be advised by us to repeat of that which we are quite willing to see them hold on to, viz. to persist in calling the true republicans of the country Federalists. They can't make it stick, and they waste their wind and their ink. There is scarcely a man in the country, who does not know, that the old federal party died and was buried many years ago, never to rise again even at the resurrection. There is now and then an old incorrigible sinner who prides himself in saying he is a Federalist of the old school. But he is so great a rarity as to be a curiosity, and ought to be carried about in a Zoological menagerie.

Nevertheless, there has risen in the land a new Federal party, which has already begun to go the same way. The Federalism of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren was a great, decided, and superlative refinement on the Federalism of the early days of the republic. It was the very essence of the more diffuse and less condensed commodity. It was the centre of centralism and sought to draw all influence and all power within the circle of the Executive sway. The Capitol was a mere appendage of the White House, the Judiciary trembled on their seats, and federal officers, swarming through the land, were in full commission and in full tilt to break down the power and independence of the States.

The whole system of the Federal Government was fast becoming one vast and all-absorbing federal power, with the President as a Chief. But, in 1840, the people saw it; in 1840 the people rose in their might, and demolished this fabric. It can never rise again. It was Federalism in its worst character, Federalism double refined, fourth proffered, as intense in its aspirations as it could be. It was the ne plus ultra of federal ambition. The Essex junio and Hartford Convention were nothing to it. They were innocent itself in comparison.

But true republicanism lifted its head, and triumphed once more. Like the lion of the forest, it came out from its lair, shook its mane, and roared. All minor and meaner beasts scamped, as if afraid of being eaten up.

Now, after the fray, they are impudent again. They approach nearer and nearer, with jealous caution, to reconnoitre and see what will be done. They call names, and say the lion is an old Federalist. They say he is the British lion. But, though he is not a native of this Continent, though his great-grandfather was sired in Europe, his family have been here some hundreds of years, till his blood and heart are all American. He has also an ally that soars in the air, and looks on the sun—the American Eagle. Both disdain alike the epithets ascribed to them, and are resolved to assert their rights, the one to rule the land, and the other to protect it with his wings.

It is amusing to observe the vain efforts of the Federal press, of that press which reared and fostered Federalism so lately in such obnoxious forms, so conscience-smitten for its errors, so repentant over its mistakes, as to be foremost in the cry to chase itself. As Federalism can be found nowhere else, therefore all eyes are bent that way. It has received its death wound, however, and no alarm will be felt. Such is the fate of Federalism in this country.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The clamor that has been raised about "proscription" will react upon its authors and those whom it professes to benefit, in more ways than one.

The Administration have doubtless already learned, that gratitude for forbearance is not to be expected, and that they have nothing to gain among political opponents, and much to lose among friends, by delaying justice and propriety. No matter how little is done by removals and new appointments, the clamor will be the same as if one universal sweep were made at once. Forbearance has no reward. The more kindness is shown, the greater the abuse, apparently. They think to strike terror, and to bring about a pause in the discharge of a conscientious duty. But if all were done that is proper to be done, as soon as convenience may admit, the clamor would soon be over. At least there could hardly be more of it. It will be abated, of course, as it cannot fail to pall on the public ear.

But there is a justice in this concern, which cannot easily be set aside, in the case of those who have been most efficient in relieving the country at great personal sacrifice. Other things being equal, if there be any inequality between the claims of the *Ins* and the *Outs*, all proper considerations resulting from our state of society and the nature of our institutions, are, in most cases, in favor of the *Outs*. The democratic principle of rotation in public trusts cannot easily be expunged from the common creed. The principle of perpetual, or life lease, cannot be defended for a moment. Then where is the claim of the *Ins* to the exclusion of the *Outs*?

But when the sufferings and the wants of those who have made great sacrifices for the country are as great for the want of Government patronage as could possibly result from the deprivation thereof, in any given cases, shall the true friends of the Administration, who have fought its battles at such expense and sacrifice, be themselves, by exclusion, to the altar of proscription, by exclusion, while its enemies, who have fattened for years in their places, are still permitted to enjoy them, at the expense of more deserving claimants? There is a preposterousness on one side of this question, which shocks common justice. When a deep wound is inflicted in this way on high merit and unquestionable claims, the country itself bleeds. The opponent to such claims, ordinarily, cannot be injured,

though he may suffer. The asserter of them may be deeply injured.

Besides, in proscription only on one side? Can the man who has had place, and is superseded, complain of proscription, and may not he, who is in all respects better entitled, and who has a stronger claim than the man whose place he solicits—may not he, complete of proscription, if his request is denied? If the rule will not work both ways, it must be a very bad one. It is the principle that claims to be respected; and he who is best entitled to a place, all things considered, and is refused it, whether he be an *Ins* or an *Out*, whether he asks to be kept in or to be put in—he is the proscribed man. On this point we have no hesitation in uttering a decided opinion, and we fully believe that the voice of the country will sustain it. If it be not so, we are unable to conceive how right can be distinguished from wrong. All public trusts are the property of the American people. It is monstrous to suppose they can be monopolized and appropriated by a privileged class as an original right, or a birthright prerogative.

One thought has occurred to us which will doubtless occur to all, in view of this unseasonable and unreasonable clamor about proscription, viz. that it is a part of a political game to recover power. They who have always used place to fortify party, regard it as a capital not to be surrendered willingly. They know that the agents of a Government are essential to the carrying out of its purposes, and that so long as its opponents can be forced upon it in this capacity, it may be weakened and thwarted. It is the strongest fort in which to plant their means of annoyance and onset. An army of spies within a camp may be more dangerous and more fatal than an army in open force without.

It is now many years, nearly the half of an age, since the principle of proscription has been at work, not only by removals of political opponents, but by an exclusive appointment of partisans. Every one must see, that much is required to be done to give to the friends of the present Administration a simple equality in the list of appointments. If justice and propriety do not call aloud for change to this extent, we are at a loss to know what question may be considered as settled.

THE NATIONAL PAST.

This day was most religiously observed in this city. All business was suspended as if it were Sunday, and the churches were thronged.

The Public Offices and works were all suspended by order of the President, and it is due to say, that by some mistake the notices of this order did not appear in the city papers.

The following returns from the Congressional election in Indiana, were forwarded to us attached to the *Washington Courier* of May 8:

Lane, (Whig) majority in the seventh District of Indiana 3,000
Thompson, (W.) in 2d Dist. 700
Proffit, (W.) 1st 1,100
Wallace, (W.) 6th 1,300

The following notice of Dr. ANTHONY'S Classical Dictionary, from the *New York Signal*, just published by the *Harpers*, and for sale in this city by F. Taylor, is less than what is due, even from a journal:

ANTHONY'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.
It is quite wonderful to conceive how any one man, by his own unassisted energies, in the space of a few years, comparatively speaking, should have accumulated such a mass of erudition as that which lies before us. Johnson's Dictionary, the labor of a life, has been always looked upon as the most gigantic effort of research and toilsome compilation; but in this respect it is not comparable even for a second's space with this really huge monument of scholarship and toilsome application. No work of the same kind yet published has approached this—has even been like or second to it. Its authenticity, its profundity, its variety, are unequalled; and whether we look to the accurate and clear views of ancient geography—to the brief and apt synopsis of the lives, the doctrines, the writings or the actions of ages, warriors, poets, philosophers, historians—to the learned yet simple explanations of the dark mysteries of Greek and Roman mythology; or to the wise and brilliant theories, based upon facts of undoubted history, and throwing a clear light over every dark and doubtful mystery—we shall equally admire the variety and depth of acquisition by which alone so much could be effected.

The articles on the great writers of old are in themselves worth more, far more, than the price of the whole volume showing a thorough and accurate acquaintance with all their varied lore, and a clear insight into their social beauties and defects. Not a scholar on the European continent but might prize himself with justice on such a proof of his thorough scholarship.

These articles, however, sink at once into practical obscurity when viewed in relation to the practical and sound expositions of history, the painful investigations of geography—and the wonderful lucid exhibition of the mythological tables, their origin, their secret meaning, and their tendency, with which the work abounds.

It has moreover one vast advantage over all former books of their kind—it is the work of a pure minded man, devoid of any thing resembling conscience, much less that pretentious and undignified licentiousness, which were so disgracefully frequent in *Lempriere*.—We can recommend this book with perfect confidence as suited not to the scholar merely, or to the abstract man of letters, but to all who would at little labor gain an acquaintance with the wisdom of past ages; with the history of the world; with the past, in all its varying phases, of religion, arts, arms, letters. That our limits will not permit us to dwell so long, or explain, so minutely as we wish, its vast and general utility we regret truly, but we have no doubt or hesitation in pronouncing it, as a work *sui generis*, unsurpassed in execution, and unrivalled in usefulness.

REVOLUTION IN PERU AND BOLIVIA.

By the way of Panama advices have been received to the 18th of February. An outline of the news is contained in the annexed letter:

CALLAO, FEBRUARY 18.
Since my last of the 5th ult., the anticipated political convulsions in Peru and Bolivia have taken place. Col. Vianco has been proclaimed Supreme Chief in the department of Cusco, Arequipa, Puno, and Moquegua; and notwithstanding Gen. San Roman, who was placed in command of the former by Vianco, has declared against him with about one thousand men, yet he appears to be rapidly gaining ground, as the whole community is decidedly against the government of Vianco, who has degraded the country to such an extent as to place it in the class of a Chilean colony, sustained by Chilean influence and subject to Chilean control.

On the 21st ult. a general rising took place in Bolivia, headed by Generals Lara and Irigoyen, who have proclaimed General Santa Cruz, Supreme Protector. This officer was expected at Guayaquil about the 15th or 20th ult., where he was to hold himself in readiness to embark for Peru with a small force on the first favorable opportunity; and as such an opportunity is now offered, we are momentarily expecting him in Peru. On his arrival the downfall of this degraded government is inevitable. In fact, nothing prevents its immediate overthrow but the want of some officer of rank and influence under whom all parties would unite.

We are happy to learn from Newburyport, that the indisposition of the Hon. Mr. Cushing is not of a serious character, and that he may be confidently expected in this city in a few days.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS.

HENRY B. STACEY, at Burlington, Vermont.

WILLIAM COLLINS, at Steubenville, Ohio.

COLLECTOR.

WILLIAM C. LORD, Collector, Wilmington, N. C., vice Lewis H. Marsteller.

APPRAISER.

ABRAHAM INKKEP, Appraiser, New Orleans, vice Sheldon S. Clark.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 1.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE NIGHT OF THE 17TH ULT.

For some days past, the city authorities have been engaged in investigating some recent developments connected with the murder of Messrs. Baker and Weaver, and the burning of the store of Messrs. Collier and Pettus, and we have refrained from giving any of the particulars, lest our doing so might impede their operations. The objects of secrecy being over, in the opinion of the officers, we feel at liberty to state the particulars so far as they have been developed.

A negro man named Edward H. Ennis, who has been for some months past in the employ of a barber named Johnson, on Market street, opposite the National Hotel, made the disclosure. The communications, it seems, were made to Ennis, by one of the parties, that Ennis was uneasy about it, and yet afraid, because of the excitement, and also of the murders, to tell what he knew, went on Friday last to Butcher, a yellow man, who resides in Brooklyn, on the opposite side of the river, and told him what he saw and asked his advice. Butcher refused to give any advice; on Sunday he went out again, and went to Alton, when Butcher communicated the facts to two Constables, who arrested Ennis, and after taking his statement, came here with expectation of catching one of the parties, (Ennis,) but he had left before their arrival.

The circumstances of this horrible affair, as detailed by Ennis, are as follows. About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, Ennis went from the barber shop to his boarding house, kept by Leah, a free yellow woman, and Peter Charleville, a free man, on Third between Market and Walnut streets. Shortly after he had gone to bed, a negro slave named Madison, came to the door, knocked, and was admitted. Soon after he admitted, Madison exclaimed, "and I—n the lock," and on an inquiry why he stated "I have done more murder to-night than I ever did before, and have not been paid for it;" and after remarking, that there would be an alarm of fire shortly, he stated in substance that he and three yellow men, viz. James Sewall, alias Sewall, Warwick, and Brown, had gone on that night to Mr. Pettus' counting room, that the door was unlocked; Madison entered alone, Mr. Baker was sitting down with his boots off, reading a newspaper, Madison walked up and presented a bank bill to him, and asked him if it was good, and Baker turned to look at the bill, he struck him over the head with a short bar of iron which he had concealed under his arm; the others then came in; and they repeated the blows until he was quite dead; his skull and one of his hands completely mashed. After searching the body for the keys, they rolled it up in the bed clothes and placed it in the bed.

They secured the door and went to work on the vault to open it. Whilst at this work, Mr. Weaver came to the door and knocked, and called to Ennis (Mr. Baker) to let him in. Some dispute ensued between Brown and Madison, which should kill Weaver, and it was insisted that Madison should, as he had killed Baker, but he refused, saying that he had done his share, and would do no more. Brown opened the door and placed himself behind it, and as Weaver passed into the room, struck him over the head with the bar of iron, on the second blow he fell, and attempting to rise, Brown thrust a sharp iron bar through his side. Ennis in his statement does not confirm the report of the firing of the pistols, but says, that having heard that Weaver was shot, he asked Madison about it, and he told him that no pistol had been fired, and that they had no weapons but the bar of iron mentioned by him. Ennis stated that it would seem that all of them had beaten Weaver.

After some further effort at the vault, finding they could not get into it, Madison left. Warwick, Sewall and Brown remained a short time, then fired the house in five different places, called the door, and went up the alley north from the house, and threw the key away. Brown took with him a gold watch and a blue cloak, which he said he had thrown away for fear of detection.

Ennis has been despatched to New Orleans, on the morning following, was in company with all of them, and many of the facts he got from others besides Madison. Warwick and Sewall said but little about it—Madison had with him on the morning following the bar of iron with which the deed was executed, and Ennis having learned the office it had performed, took it and threw it into a sink in the rear of Leah's house. The vault was yesterday searched and the bar found. We understand it to be an instrument used in the bar of iron with which the deed was executed, and the claws the other, one of the claws partly broken, agreeing fully with Ennis's description.

There are many other minor statements, but the above is the substance. The communication of Madison appears to have been made without solicitation and injunction to secrecy.

Leah and her husband confirm Ennis's statement as to the time he came home, and the time Madison came in. They heard the conversation but not sufficiently to understand it. It may be well, however, to remark, as a further confirmation of Ennis's statement, that yesterday Madison's coat was found in the lot of Leah's house besmeared with blood. From all that we can gather, it does not appear that the scheme had been long concocted, or that they had very well matured their plan of operations.

We subjoin such a description of the murderers as we are in possession of, and trust it may be sufficient, if they have not been already apprehended, to lead to their detection. Madison is a slave belonging to Samuel G. Blanchard, of New Orleans; has been here some time running at large, and if we are correctly informed, was sent here to avoid a prosecution in New Orleans. He is a stout, copper-colored man, near six feet high, about thirty-five years old, very bold and impudent in his manner. We understand that a short time since he took a trip, on his own hook, to Galena and Chicago, and lately returned to this city. It is believed that he left here on the Wednesday following the murder on board the Missouri, for New Orleans. Brown is a dark mulatto, about five feet ten inches high, about thirty years of age, and it is said resided in Cincinnati. He seems to have been here a very short time. He was seen on the Goddess of Liberty, bound for Cincinnati.

James Sewall, alias Sewall, is a dark mulatto, about five feet nine inches high, stout made, and a bold, cunning, and well-educated negro. It is said he reads and writes well; is originally from New York, has resided at New Albany, was last summer on board the steamboat *Agnes*, and during Madison's sojourn at Chicago was with him there. He is supposed to have left on the steamboat *Atlanta*, for the Ohio river.

Warwick was a barber, and has kept a shop for some time past in this city, on Franklin avenue. He is a very dark mulatto, slender made, about five feet nine or ten inches high, aged about 35, and remarkable for a bold, impudent, and haughty manner. It is believed that he left on the *Omega*, bound up the Missouri river, and that his purpose was to join the company going to the Rocky Mountains.

Officers have been despatched in all the directions named, and it is reasonable to presume that they will be apprehended. Should they unfortunately fail, it is to be hoped that all good citizens of every quarter will lend their energies to apprehend them and bring them to punishment. Ennis, the witness, will remain in custody.

It would be invidious in us to bestow praise on any of the officers who have been engaged in this affair. The two constables of Alton, the Mayor and city police, the city constables, and several citizens, have been, in trouble, or expense, to ferret out the guilty; and we trust that they will, in addition to the reward offered, have that higher reward—the pleasure of seeing the insulted majesty of the law fully atoned for.

The *Clarion* left New York on the evening of the 14th of April, and was advertised to sail for this port on the 4th inst. She may therefore be hourly expected.—N. Y. Com.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 16.

JOHN GRIGG, Esq., (Whig,) was elected to Congress from our Ontario District, at a special election on the 11th inst., in place of Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, resigned. His majority is only about 600—one-half the absolute Whig majority in the district—but the vote was very light, and our friends in the county are well satisfied with their triumph. Mr. GRIGG is a Scotchman by birth, a man of fortune, long retired from active life, and so little known to the People of the District that his sterling qualities and high moral worth answered but little purpose in the canvass. His opponent, Whiting, is an able and popular lawyer, and a general, though quite rilly, was made to elect him. The Abolitionists ran a candidate, Hiram Pitts, who received some 200 votes.

Gov. SEWARD has received a further communication from acting Governor RUTHERFORD, of Virginia, in relation to the grave question of difference between the two Executives. He has transmitted it to the Legislature.

The manufacture of sewing silk has been commenced in our Auburn State Prison with a fair prospect of success. It will be persevered in. Mr. RHODES, yesterday, reported to our State Senate a bill to employ all the convicts in our State Prison, whose services are not needed to fulfil existing contracts in the manufacture of silk, silk goods, and such implements of steel or iron as are not now produced in this State. The object of this important bill is the protection of the mechanic interest against the injurious and depressing competition they now suffer from State Prison labor. I am confident this bill will pass.

Gen. ROOR has laid on the table of the Senate a series of concurrent Resolutions instructing the Senators from this State to support the chartering of a National Bank. I doubt whether these will be pressed; but if pressed they will pass.

Our two Houses have disagreed as to the Internal Improvement Appropriation Bill. The Senate first fixed the whole sum for this year at \$4,000,000. The House cut it down to \$3,000,000. The Senate non-concurred; and the House yesterday voted to insist on its amendment; Ayes 60; Nays 32.

In our city, the topic of the last week has been the trial of *Ezra White*, charged with murder committed in a fracas two years ago. White was one of a gang of rowdies who went into a house where another party were drinking and dancing one night, and behaved so badly that the rightful possessors put them out of the room. They rallied and commenced a fight, in which a man named Fitzpatrick was stabbed by a thrust through the half opened door into the house, so that he died the next day. White was arrested, and has been once convicted of murder; but his indefatigable Counsel obtained for him a new trial, and so managed his defence that the verdict is now manslaughter in the third degree, with a recommendation to mercy. That he is now likely to live beyond two months, he owes to the talents and energy of DAVID GRAHAM.

We have a probable case of *Piracy* here this morning. The schooner *Mogul* of this port was yesterday found on the Jersey coast fifty miles from here deserted, sinking, with holes bored in her bottom, and it is believed, a dead body in the cabin. The water prevented a perfect inspection. A small boat with three men in it was rowing for the beach. It is feared that her captain, mate and cook have been murdered by the crew, and that the latter have escaped. We shall hear more soon. Yours, HAROLD.

TWO OF THE MURDERERS TAKEN.